2 751
1 913
777
269
323
145
04

TABLE 1. General Statistics for Mineral Operations: 1963 and Earlier Years

Establishments

Production, development, and exploration workers

Man-hours

Operation and year

With 20 employees or more (number)

MINERAL INDUSTRIES ONLY:
1963..........
1958............
1954..........

37
5 8
41

INCLUDING OPERATIONS IN MANUFACTURES:
1963.................
1958................
1954[1]......................
1939[2]......................

(D)
1
166
918
266

77
3
82

1929[3]
1919[4]
1909[5]
1902[6]

Selected expenses

Energy used (kwh. equivalent)

Kind of operation and year

Supplies, purchases for resale, and purchased

fuels and electric energy ($1,000)

Minerals received for preparation

($1,000)

Contract work

($1,000)

Purchased machinery

installed ($1,000)

Value of shipments and receipts[7]

($1,000) Capital expenditures ($1,000) Total (million) Per production worker (1,000) Horsepower rating of power equipment (1,000 hp)

MINERAL INDUSTRIES ONLY:

1963	859	112	209	320	3102	470	33	198	23
1958	632	51	195	174	2866	224	34	170	(NA)
1954	289		66	178	1980	262	27	113	14

INCLUDING OPERATIONS IN MANUFACTURES:

1963	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	[illegible]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
1958	[9]823	112	9195	[10]174	858	[illegible]	3	1211	(NA)
1954	565	51	966	[10]188	510	[illegible]	410	0268	10
1939 2	126	(NA)	6359	(NA)	903	273	918	95	157
1929*	287	(NA)		47	562	(NA)	(NA)	60	1
1919[5]	210	(NA)		(NA)	568	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4
1909[5]	155			(NA)	309	(NA)		(NA)	4
1902[6]	134				176	(NA)			3

Note: See appendix A for an explanation of terms used. For more detailed historical statistics for this State, see table 1 of the corresponding chapter of the 1954 Census of Mineral Industries, Vol. II. For all years prior to 1939, excludes contract service operations.

Standard Notes: - Represents zero. (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. (NA) Not available. (X) Not applicable.

[1] Excludes data for sand and gravel mining operations in manufacturing establishments, if any.

[2] Except for value of shipments and value added, excludes data for dimension stone dressing plants operated in conjunction with quarries. The value added in dressing stone at such operations was $250 thousand; this value has been included in the value of shipments and value added in mining. Except for number of mines and quarries, includes data for one diatomite mine in Massachusetts.

[3] Represents number of mines and quarries.

[4] Excludes data for common clay and shale operations. There were 3 such mines in 1939 with products valued at $11 thousand.

[5] Excludes data for sand and gravel operations. There were 4 such establishments in 1929, with products valued at less than $387 thousand. See also footnote 4.

[6] Excludes data for one nonproducing operation. See also footnote 5.

[7] Figures for average employment were converted to a 300-day basis for establishments which operated for a shorter period.

[8] For crushed and broken stone, sand and gravel, and clay mining operations in manufacturing establishments, includes the estimated value of minerals produced and used in the same establishment in making manufactured products. For 1963, 1958, 1954, 1919, and 1909, represents gross value of shipments (or production for 1919 and 1909) and contains some duplication due to the "transfer of crude minerals fron one establishment to another for preparation. The approximate magnitude of this duplication is indicated by the figures shown for cost of minerals received for preparation. For other years, represents net production and excludes this duplication.

[9] For crushed and broken stone, sand and gravel, and clay mining operations in manufacturing establishments and for dimension stone operations in manufactures in 1958, the cost of contract work is included with the cost of supplies, purchases for resale, and purchased fuels and electric energy.

[10] Excludes data for crushed and broken stone, sand and gravel, and clay mining operations in manufacturing establishments, and for 1958, for dimension stone operations in ma

Excludes purchased electric energy. 9, the quantity of purchased electric energy amounted to only 6 percent

of the total kwh equivalent of energy
used.